

The Young Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8509 第九百五十八號

二月三十日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1885.

二月三十日

三月三十一日

Price \$24 per Month

INTIMATIONS.

SHIPPING.

AIRLAVES.
March 30, DOKS, German steamer, 711 Tons, from Whampoa, General WILHELM & Co.

MARCH 30, CHIANG HOCK KIAN, British str., 456 Tons, F. Webb, Singapore 22nd March, General BUN HIN & Co.

MARCH 30, NINGO, British steamer, 701 Tons, Wm. Potts, from Whampoa, General SIMEON & Co.

MARCH 30, J.W. M. CLARK, American bark, 690 Tons, Conant, Nagasaki 16th March, Coal-H. J. H. TRIPP.

MARCH 30, MERIONETHSHIRE, British str., 1245 Tons, W. Dutton, Nagasaki 23rd March, Conant, ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HOUSEMASTER'S OFFICE
30TH MARCH.

Mediat-A. II. str., for Singapore.
Dawson, British str., for Swatow.

Don Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy.
Camort, Dutch str., for Saigon.

Lingding, German bark, for Bangkok.

Aura Sieben, German bark, for Chefoo.

Doria, German str., for Chefoo.

Glenloch, British str., for Shanghai.

Kuangtung, British str., for Shanghai.

Tuichien, British str., for Haikow.

DEPARTURES.

March 30, NAM-VAN, British str., for Haikow.

March 30, GLENROY, British str., for Amoy.

March 30, LYNN, German str., for Hamburg.

March 30, TRUSSON, British str., for Amoy.

March 30, MEDUSA A.-H. str., for Trieste.

March 30, DON JUAN, Spanish str., for Amoy.

March 30, CAMORT, Dutch str., for Saigon.

March 30, KWONGKANG, British str., for Swatow.

March 30, ROLAND, French cruiser, for Kolung.

March 30, ENTERPRISE, Amer. corv., for a cruise.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Cheung Hock Kian, str., from Singapore.
—408 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Maheu, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. G. Mar-

sal.

TO DEPART.

For Thibet, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gallois' children and European ser-

vants, Messrs. W. A. C. Hardie, Grove, and W. J. A. Grant. For Nagasaki.—Capt. Hessen.

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Molti and infant. For Marsella.—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Verney and family, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family, Miss Thomas and Miss Halling.

Messrs. Geo. Ferguson, S. Walkden, S. Hargreaves, S. E. Jones, C. J. Hirst, and Thomas Jones.

From Shanghai.—Mr. H. M. Marshall, Mr. W. Marshall, Mr. L. L. Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, the Misses Forbes (3) and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, infant and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, 2 children and 2 infants, Messrs. A. Greathead and R. Milne.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Merionethshire report-

ed Nagasaki on the 23rd March. From Nagasaki to Turnabout strong N.E. winds with high seas. From Turnabout to Break Point light variable winds and high seas. On the 26th March, at Break Point the gale with dense fog, dead calm. On the 28th March passed str. Bothwell Castle, off Turnabout.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

March—ARRIVALS.

7. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., from Fusan.

8. Welle, German steamer, from Shanghai.

9. Hadrosaurus, British str., from Kobe.

10. Madras, British str., from Calcutta.

11. Blue Gull, British str., from Shanghai.

12. Teakman, British str., from Kobe.

13. Straitsman, British str., from Kobe.

14. Ningbo, British str., from Shanghai.

15. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

16. Ingo, German steamer, from Shanghai.

17. Daisho Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

18. Kinjo Kan, Jap. frigate, from Korea.

19. Kamtschatka, Russian str., from Kobe.

20. Genko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

21. Sapporo, British corv., from Hakodate.

22. Ingo, German steamer, from Shanghai.

23. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shai-

hai.

MARCH—DEPARTURES.

7. Bembridge British str., for Hongkong.

8. Nietsch, German str., for Shanghai.

8. Chitose Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

10. Lyra, German steamer, for Shanghai.

11. Blue Gull, British str., from Shanghai.

12. Teakman, British str., for Kobe.

13. Welle, German str., for Tientsin.

14. Redhorsius, British str., for Hongkong.

15. Madras, British str., for Hongkong.

16. Wappans, British str., for Shanghai.

17. Straitsman, British str., for Shanghai.

18. Ningbo, British str., for Fusan.

19. Kinjo Kan, Jap. frigate, from Korea.

20. Kamtschatka, Russian str., from Kobe.

21. Sapporo, British corv., from Hakodate.

22. Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

23. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Yama-

24. Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

25. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

26. Daisho Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

27. Teakman, British str., for Kobe.

28. Lyra, German steamer, for Shanghai.

29. Welle, German str., for Shanghai.

30. Madras, British str., for Hongkong.

31. Ningbo, British str., for Fusan.

32. Sapporo, British corv., for Hakodate.

33. Daisho Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

34. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

35. Lyra, German steamer, for Shanghai.

36. Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

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96. Lyra, German steamer, for Shanghai.

97. Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

98. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
vernor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,
And
OPERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPUTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
NOTICE. To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be confined until countermanded.

"Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 10 a.m. on the day of publication. At that hour the supply is limited."

BIRTHS.
All Miles Cottage, Hongkong, died on the 20th January, the wife of J. Kinsbourne, Inspector of Machinery, &c., of a son. [647]
At Shamen, Canton, on the 25th March, at 1 p.m., the wife of W. Lunnis, T. M. Customs Service, a son. [648]
At No. 4 Police Station, Hongkong, on the 20th March, the wife of Sergeant J. Morrison, a daughter. [649]
At Shanghai, on the 15th March, of emigrant, Bachelor JOSEPHS of the firm of Carlowitz & Co., a native of Criford, Germany. [650]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31ST, 1885.

It is with sincere satisfaction we note that the Hongkong community do not intend to allow His Excellency Lieut-General Sargent, C.B., to take his departure from the Colony without some expression of their esteem and goodwill. During the three years he has had the Command of Her Majesty's Forces here, General Sargent has won golden opinions both for his qualities as a soldier and for his character as a private gentleman. *Virtus est militis deus*, and valour is unquestionably a special virtue of General Sargent's, who is every inch a soldier. He has proved this many times during his eventful career, and he is not only courageous to a fault, but is always ready. He has never allowed red tape to hamper him in the execution of his duty when promptitude was an obvious necessity. When the anti-foreign riots broke out in Canton in September, 1883, and part of Sarsen was destroyed, the General was immediately to the front with offers of assistance, and a company of The Buffs was kept in readiness to proceed at a minute's notice to the City of Nanshi if needed. Similarly during the riots in this Colony in October last His Excellency was quick to afford the services of the troops, whose presence alone on the scene fortunately served to cover the ill-disposed and prevent any further bloodshed or violence. On all occasions General Sargent has shown himself eager to co-operate with the Civil authorities in putting down any attempt at disorder, and his assistance has invariably been afforded in the freest and most unfeigned manner. He has laboured hard and unremittingly during his stay here to impress upon the War Office the urgent importance of effectively fortifying the port and also of augmenting the garrison. It is certainly no fault of the General that Hongkong has not been made the Gibraltar of the Far-East, but his efforts have not been without some result. During his residence amongst us General Sargent has identified himself with the interests and the amusements of the residents, lending liberal support to all deserving objects, and taking special delight in encouraging harmless recreations among the soldiers of the Garrison. His hospitality at Head-quarter House has been freely exercised, but in an unostentatious manner characteristic of the frank, bluff soldier, while Mrs. Sargent has presided over the numerous pleasant gatherings there with a charm and grace which have won the suffrages of all hearts. The friendly feeling and general sympathy they have won have called forth the expression of cordial respect and the sincere utterance of the good wishes contained in the address which will be presented to the General this afternoon.

At the moment when General Sargent is leaving the colony a brief review of his long and honourable career, compiled from the Army List, may not be uninteresting to his numerous friends and well-wishers. Lieutenant-General JOHN NEPTUNE SARGENT, C.B., was born on the 18th June, 1826, and received his commission as ensign in the 95th Regiment of the 10th January, 1844. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the 11th September, 1845, served with his Regiment in China, and obtained his company on the 18th November, 1853. He accompanied the 95th Regiment, on the Eastern Expedition of 1854, and was recommended for the Turkish medal for the Dardanian campaign by General Beaumont, to whom he volunteered his services while on leave to assist in scouring for boats to cross the river and attack the Russians. Captain Sargent served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-55, and took part in the Battle of the Alma, where he was wounded. For his conduct in this action he was specially mentioned in the Commanding Officer's official report for "determined bravery while leading the attack of the right wing" of his regiment up the heights of Alma. He was also engaged in the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th October. In the Battle of Inkermann he signal distinguished himself. In this famous battle he succeeded to the command of his regiment and brought it out of action, and at a crisis when every ride was of vital importance he used one with remarkable effect, especial-

ly when cut off from the British position by the Russian Column that occupied the ground whence the 9th Regiment had charged the enemy down the hill. He was engaged in the siege and was present at the fall of Sebastopol, on which occasion he was wounded. He was most strongly recommended for promotion for his services at Inkermann as a "most zealous,勇敢, and brave officer," and as a result received the rank of brevet-major, while he was also awarded the Medal with three clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and was created Knight of the Legion of Honour. He joined The Buffs on the 25th August, 1857, and was selected lieutenant-colonel on the 29th July, 1859. He served with The Buffs in the campaign of 1860 in China, including the action of Sinho, in which he commanded the advanced guard, and the taking of Tong-hoo. He was placed in permanent command of the outpost towards the Tafo fort, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Subsequently he was appointed Commandant of the Tafo Fort and Allied Commissions. For his conduct during the China war, he was commended by Sir Rosser Narves for "good judgment, determination, and high military qualities," and was recommended to the Commander-in-chief by Sir Hope Grant in the following terms:—"I would most strongly recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness. He was one of the most active and useful officers in the field, who was in a position of great responsibility, and who performed his duties to my entire satisfaction." The reward of these services was a medal with clasp and the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of the Bath. He was made brevet-colonel on the 29th July, 1864, and promoted to the rank of major-general on the 11th January, 1877. General Sargent was appointed to the Command of the Troops in China and the Straits Settlements in February, 1882, arrived in Hongkong on the 31st March following, and he was gazetted lieutenant-general on the 18th October, 1884. This is a lengthy and brilliant record, and its subject would be a fitting recipient of the order of knighthood at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty, to whom he has been extensively waled by advertisers.

Mr. E. J. Acroyd took his seat on the beach as Acting Police Judge yesterday morning.

The French cruiser *Boieldieu*, Captain Mayet, left here yesterday for Kelung.

The American corvette *Enterprise*, Commander A. S. Barker, left here yesterday for a cruise.

The address to Lieutenant-General Sargent will be presented on board the mail steamer this afternoon half past three o'clock.

The *Ventura* was discharged from the Kowloon docks yesterday and the *Savannah* will come round from the Aberdeen docks to-day.

The Russian frigate *Mirna* (10), Capt. Grenquist, has been unhooked at Yokohama, and returned to the anchorage at Yokohama on the 19th instant.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Inde-China S.S. *China*'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on Sunday morning, the 29th instant.

The *Japan Gazette* gives currency to a report that the Charge d'Affaires of Japan at the Hague has been shot at by a woman and has died from the injuries inflicted. The cause is a mystery at present, but suffice points to the existence of an outrage.

A correspondent sends us the following—Suggested cost of arms for Hongkong: A fort proper, supported by two Colonial Jinettes, manning on a field galleys. Motto, *Nos tuas custodiens tenueris*, which may be freely rendered "This is not the sort of thing *The Times* correspondent approves of."

Arrived the passengers to England by the P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, which leaves here this afternoon, we note besides Lieutenant-General Mr. and the two Misses Sargent, the names of the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon and Capt. H. G. Thoswell, Harbour Master. The latter was home on leave, and his place will be filled meantime by Commander R. M. Ramsey, R.N.

To enable our readers to form an idea of the large import into Singapore of live stock, we may mention (says the *Strait Times*) that the steamer *Wing* last trip to the port carried 1,000 pigs, 3,000 fowls, and 500 doves. From Singapore Sir Stamford Raffles, with both cattle and sheep in large quantities are imported from India and Australia.

H. H. the Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by his brother Jukoo Khalid, Uncle of Pin Tan, and Uncle Abdulrahman Bin Abdal, left Singapore for England by the P. & O.'s mail steamer *Saville*. During the Maharajah's absence the Government of Johore will, the *Strait Times* says, be administered by his brother Uruk Abdul Majid.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 29th, 1885.—
EUROPEAN CHINERS.

Monday 61 200
Tuesday 62 214
Wednesday 47 123
Thursday 38 413
Friday 51 148
Saturday none none
Sunday 282 1,774

Yesterday afternoon a Chinaman living in the Ku Fong, a court leading out of the Queen's-road corner of Wellington-street, went to the Police Station and reported that his wife appeared to be in a very bad way, and he believed her to be taken up. He said he had administered opium to his wife, and she had fainted. An ambulance was sent down to the house at once, and the woman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The woman died in the Hospital before the day was out, and an inquest will probably be held on her body to-day.

The following extract from the directors' report to the shareholders in the Singapore *Trade, Pay, Order*, Limited, for the year ending the 31st December, 1884, is within measurable distance of becoming an accomplished fact:—"The Resident Engineer, Mr. Peebles, and two Assistants, were delayed in England longer than was expected, their presence being judged advisable to receive and test materials. They arrived, however, at the end of February, and remained for laying the line at once, called 'the Old' or 'tender' line, in the name of Messrs. Haworth, Evans & Co., who by their Directors to be the main advantage of the Company, and it was therefore accepted. This firm is bound to begin the work on 31st March and to proceed at the rate of 50 yards completed for every working day per month."

The following is the order of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow afternoon:

1.—The Honourable Thos. Jackson, pursuant to notice, to propose the following resolution:

That the Government should make arrangements to direct Telegraphic Communication between Hongkong and Singapore, the nearest British Settlement, and that immediate steps be taken to negotiate the same, and that the same be obtained with the least possible delay a *duille* of Imperial Leagues fully equipped.

2.—The Attorney-General to move that the Council of Ministers, in Committee, be constituted, in the Commanding Officer's official report for "determined bravery while leading the attack of the right wing" of his regiment up the heights of Alma. He was also engaged in the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th October. In the Battle of Inkermann he signal distinguished himself. In this famous battle he succeeded to the command of his regiment and brought it out of action, and at a crisis when every ride was of vital importance he used one with remarkable effect, especial-

ly when cut off from the British position by the Russian Column that occupied the ground whence the 9th Regiment had charged the enemy down the hill. He was engaged in the siege and was present at the fall of Sebastopol, on which occasion he was wounded. He was most strongly recommended for promotion for his services at Inkermann as a "most zealous,勇敢, and brave officer," and as a result received the rank of brevet-major, while he was also awarded the Medal with three clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and was created Knight of the Legion of Honour. He joined The Buffs on the 25th August, 1857, and was selected lieutenant-colonel on the 29th July, 1859. He served with The Buffs in the campaign of 1860 in China, including the action of Sinho, in which he commanded the advanced guard, and the taking of Tong-hoo. He was placed in permanent command of the outpost towards the Tafo fort, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Subsequently he was appointed Commandant of the Tafo Fort and Allied Commissions. For his conduct during the China war, he was commended by Sir Rosser Narves for "good judgment, determination, and high military qualities," and was recommended to the Commander-in-chief by Sir Hope Grant in the following terms:—"I would most strongly recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness. He was one of the most active and useful officers in the field, who was in a position of great responsibility, and who performed his duties to my entire satisfaction." The reward of these services was a medal with clasp and the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of the Bath. He was made brevet-colonel on the 29th July, 1864, and promoted to the rank of major-general on the 11th January, 1877. General Sargent was appointed to the Command of the Troops in China and the Straits Settlements in February, 1882, arrived in Hongkong on the 31st March following, and he was gazetted lieutenant-general on the 18th October, 1884. This is a lengthy and brilliant record, and its subject would be a fitting recipient of the order of knighthood at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty, to whom he has been extensively waled by advertisers.

The funeral of Sir Harry Parkes took place yesterday.

We learn that the Hon. J. B. Marshall Young, United States Minister to China, has resigned that appointment.

During a heavy gale in Yokohama on the 21st instant the *Oceanic* dragged ashore, but was pulled off on the following morning, the 22nd. *Champion*. We are informed that the *Oceanic* took the ground in soft sand, and has not sustained the slightest injury.—*Hayne News*.

Yesterday afternoon a constable concerned to a child about four years old, the daughter of a Sergeant in the Royal Engineers, was found in the garden above Queen's-road near the Eastern Guardshouse of Wanchoe. While playing near a well the house with her little brother the child fell in and was killed. The boy was subsequently recovered, and an inquest will be held upon him.

The defendant said he had been to the house, Wanchoe, and Thistleton Inn, and had lost a shawl there. She went outside and spoke to a man about it, and as she was going so, a boy came up, and told her that the child was dead. The defendant said she had heard of such a case. The gentleman said "With all your faults I will protect you still." The constable said "If you do I will look you up," and then the gentleman said "It is no use quarrelling, I will go home." The constable then followed her and took her to the Station. She had not been behaving in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Matheson said the child was a Chinese boy, and was brought in. She was then under the influence of drink, and made some accusations against the constable. She said nothing of what she had done, and was disorderly at the Station, and was put into custody at the Station that a constable was put at the door, as witness was afraid she would destroy herself.

The defendant then withdrew her previous defence, and admitted that previous convictions. The case was remanded.

YOKOHAMA.
John Mullin, seaman of the British steamer *Reverence*, was fined \$1 for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and neglect of duty, and the execution of his duty to the *Prize Court* on Sunday evening.

CHACO COMBINES TRIPLED OFF.
In the *Japan Mail* of yesterday, Principal Commissioner of Chinese Commissioners, with Wu Te-cheng as Vice-Commissioner, is regarded by the Japanese papers with the utmost satisfaction. It is argued that no better choice could have been made among the many influential Ministers at the Court of Peking. It was at first supposed that the Chinese Government would nominate a Chinese, but the English Ambassador, Mr. Hope Grant, was chosen to act as Commissioner, instead of H.H. Count Li will virtually represent H.H.M.—the Mikado—in the coming negotiations, but it will be of much importance in the conference. Both Li and Wu are members of the peace party, and the enlightened statesmanship of the former, combined with the latter's thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the recent disturbance, must, it is predicted, direct the course of affairs.

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Comet-British steamer, 149 tons, Saigon bound port North Coast Java, 20 days per month, 15 day days.
Bermuda-British steam, 1,391 tons, Rodriguez to Hongkong, \$1,75 per ton.
Tuncun-steamship, 678 tons, monthly charter, three months, \$30 per month.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Mr. H. V. WILLE, GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.)
March 28th.

	71
Temperature-9 A.M.	74
Temperature-1 P.M.	74
Temperature-2 P.M.	75
Humidity-9 A.M.	70
Humidity-1 P.M.	70
Humidity-2 P.M.	74
Humidity-Midnight (over night)	74

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

(See March 28th, 1888.)

See March 28th, 1888.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

Time	Height	Height	Height	Height
High Water	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide
Low Water	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide	Hongkong Mean Tide
12 M.	10 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 10 in.
1 P.M.	9 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 9 in.
2 P.M.	10 ft. 5 in.	3 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 5 in.	3 ft. 10 in.
3 P.M.	11 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	11 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 3 in.
4 P.M.	11 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	11 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 6 in.
5 P.M.	11 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 1 in.	11 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 1 in.
6 P.M.	11 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 10 in.	11 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 10 in.
7 P.M.	11 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	11 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 9 in.
8 P.M.	11 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 8 in.	11 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 8 in.
9 P.M.	11 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 7 in.	11 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 7 in.
10 P.M.	10 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	10 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.
11 P.M.	10 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 5 in.	10 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 5 in.
12 M.	10 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 4 in.	10 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 4 in.

The above height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7,595 feet above the level of the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; the heights in their tables are referred to as 6,595 feet above sea-level.

The heights in the tables stated with a minus (-) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th March, 1888, at 4 P.M.

See March 28th, 1888.

Wind.

Humidity.

Pressure.

Weather.

Cloud.

Sea.

Waves.

Winds.

Cloud.

Sea.

Waves.</p

had an inundation registered 72 kilometers, that's a velocity of 180 kilometers an hour, wind N.W.

Our reader says the *Courier* will learn with regret of the death of Captain Thomas Lyall, marine-surveyor of Chefoo. Captain Lyall was one of the oldest foreign residents in the Far East, and was well known in the ports of China. He was a most prominent man in Chefoo, highly respected by the residents there.

The celebrated parrot of continental fame, the *Glenroy*, is now at the French Consulate, having been allowed to proceed on condition of her agents' holding this bird to the order of Admial Court. It is therefore now French Government property, and yet has been quickly brought into a Chinese port by an English steamer, and is held by an Englishman on the Chinese coast. The *Glenroy* is captured. The birds have, however, shown no more than the French for months, and so we presume they will not interfere with this. French conundrum brought here in a neutral steamer; but surely they have a perfect right, if they choose, to confiscate any French Government property which they find on Chinese soil!—Or has it been put in the custody of the Russian Consul?

In Peking, Fuzai of Chinghai, has gone to the Chinese among the repulse of the French at Chinan, and their defeat generally.

The Empress is, or professes to be, highly pleased at the intelligence, and expresses her approval of the conduct of the Chinese troops. How long is this farce to go on?

It is surely clear that, as long as the French keep up the child's play of naval warfare, first attacking a fort, then going off fatigued, the Chinese will continue to report victories on their own side, and to claim having driven the French away; and all this tends to strengthen the Imperial advisers in their determination to make peace. We shall soon cease to wonder at the so-called obstinacy of the Chinese. As long as the French refrain from striking a decisive blow, so long will the provincial authorities report triumphs, which would be unreasonable to expect the mandarins at Peking to count a policy of peace.—N.C.

A cargo of coal, carried in a neutral bottom, and consigned to a Chinese firm, subject to confiscation by the French? This question appears to have been answered in the negative by the arrival of the British steamer *H. G. Wappens*, with a cargo of coal from Nagasaki, arrived outside the outer light-vessel on the 15th, when she sighted the French corvette *Champlain*, which hoisted signals for her to stop. Shortly afterwards the cargo was hoisted by a boat from the Frenchman, and the officer in charge, on finding that the cargo was consigned to a Chinese firm in Shanghai, explained to the Frenchman his mistake, and the acts of violence on her voyage before he had communicated with Admiral Comte, as the cargo probably was contraband. A guard consisting of one officer and ten seamen was left to board the *Wappens*, and the corvette proceeded to Chinan, to receive instructions. She returned the cargo on the 18th, with the information that she was allowed to continue her voyage to Japan.

Mr. George C. Moore, the New York Miller, the agent of the *G. H. Wappens*, intends, we hear, to put in claim at the French Consulate for Tls. 500 for the detention of the vessel.

The following appears in the N.C. *Daily News*:—
Mr. George C. Moore, the New York Miller, the agent of the *G. H. Wappens*, intends, we hear, to put in claim at the French Consulate for Tls. 500 for the detention of the vessel.

On the 18th instant the District Magistrate and another official went to the Shanghai Boatmen's Guild outside the city walls and this side of Tungkuang. They had some talk with the Chinese who had come here with the tributaries to go home. This displaced the boatmen, and they smashed the furniture and broke the District Magistrate's chair. The Magistrate implored the people not to create disturbance, but some of them wanted to go and pull down the Tungkuang Cathedral, as they said the French were the cause of their being prevented from going out. They had to be beaten off, however, as there was a crowd of vice-junk men assembled at the doors of the Shanghai boatmen's office and commenced making a great clamour. The directors, who were inside, apprehending a riot, requested the Chinese and another magistrate to attend and quell any attempt to break the peace. Soon, however, the crowd increased to several hundred, the boatmen who had brought rice from other districts to sell at a high price, who were few, and about three thousand men in the river, and many persons came from these. The magistrates, finding on their arrival that it would probably be no easy task to preserve order, desired a parley, and called upon the crowd to depose the most intelligent men among it to come forward and confer. But there appeared to no one answering to this description, and the only official who did was the "Wu," who was sent for, and who had no authority. Then the Chinese said, "Ta-fai!" and in a twinkling the whole crowd, many of them armed with some weapon or other, rushed into the building, and destroyed everything in the reception-rooms and offices, upstairs and downstairs, that they could lay their hands on. Even the directors' bed-rooms escaped their brutal rage, but were swept clean of everything they contained. The Queen and Prince Dowager came next, and were escorted by a guard of soldiers, and were accompanied by eight good-looking young ladies who were seated on horseback saddle-wise, but each horse led by an attendant. Upon making inquiries concerning the young ladies, it was told that they were relatives of conspirators, who had been ill-treated by the Chinese. The Chinese troops only went as far as the Palace gate, and then stopped within about ten feet of us; so that we saw them quite distinctly. The King was seated on a very high throne-like chair, supported on a raised platform which was carried by a number of bearers. I should say about twenty-four, and all others not abrogated.

Francisco, Tientsin, 1851. Convention, 1860.

United States, Tientsin, 1851. Additional, 1859.

Peking, 1880. Germa, Tientsin, 1861.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

Treaties with Japan—Great Britain—Netherlands—United States—Corea.

Treaties with Corea—China—Siam—Corea.

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877.

Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan.

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong.

Admiralty Rules.

Federal Arbitration Act.

Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties.

Regulations for the Consular Court of United States in China.

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai.

Chinese Passenger Act.

Trade Regulations—China.

Customs and Harbor Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Trade Regulations—Japan.

Customs and Harbor Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Customs Tariffs—China—Siam—Corea.

Customs Tariffs—Corea.

Customs Tariffs—Corea.